

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. Immediately after the Soviet occupation of Rumania in 1945, the communists began to lay the foundations of paramilitary organizations modeled on paramilitary groups of the Soviet Union. The organizations were formed in order to subject the Rumanian citizenry to rigid Marxist regimentation. The immediate objective was to make subservient to the will of the Communist Party all citizens from seven to 60 years of age by forcing them to join various kinds of associations, such as sporting and professional groups, etc., but which were basically political and paramilitary. 25X1
2. Primary attention was focussed on the youth of Rumania and in 1948 the Union of Working Youth (Uniunea Tineretului Muncitor - UTM) was organized. This organization is essentially of a political nature, run by the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party and aimed at indoctrinating the youth of the country in the fundamentals of communism and communist ideology. In addition, the organization offers training to those individuals who have not yet reached military draft age and provides post-military training to those who have completed their military service.
3. The UTM also aims to provide a reserve of trained women able to take the place of men for traffic, postal, telephone and telegraph duties in case of emergency. The UTM is composed of a Central Committee with headquarters in Bucharest and regional, provincial, municipal, and communal subcommittees. There is no detailed information available on the organization of the various subcommittees or on their specific activities although it is known that their competence is territorial but that their activities are spelled out for each one separately and directly by the Central Committee. The membership appears to exceed 600,000 today.
4. In 1945, after merging all sports organizations into a single state organization, the Communist Party created the Committee for Physical

SECRET

25X1

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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET

25X1

- 2 -

25X1

Culture and Sports. This organization was directly subordinated to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and later was responsible for the creation of the association, "Ready for Work and Defense" (Gata pentru Munca si Aparare - GMA).

5. The GMA, which was organized ostensibly for sports purposes, permits the aim of political regimentation to be extended beyond youth and among all workers. It follows the pattern of its Soviet model, is obviously paramilitary in nature, and emphasizes particularly group marches, target practice, relay races, obstacle races, skiing, mountain climbing, etc. GMA has its headquarters in Bucharest and makes use of numerous provincial organizations heading district, municipal, and commune associations, which are usually grouped according to the professional or labor activities of members. These groups appear to be divided as follows:
  - a. Members of the unions of miners, metalworkers, chemistry and other industrial workers;
  - b. Members of the unions of municipal employees, and woodworkers;
  - c. Members of the unions of transportation workers and other employees;
  - d. Members of the unions of textile, food, and other industrial workers and government employees.
6. Within each of the above organizations, moreover, members are said to be further subdivided according to age:
  - a. GMA for students, the object of which is to provide sports training to the young of both sexes and to stimulate their competitive spirit. It includes boys and girls from seven to 17 years of age.
  - b. GMA, first degree, the object of which is to stimulate physical training and maintain a high level of physical fitness among workers. It includes men from 19 to 30, and women from 18 to 25.
  - c. GMA, second degree, the object of which is to maintain, for as long as possible, the level of physical condition previously achieved. It includes men up to 40, and women up to 32.
7. The next step in the setting up of paramilitary associations in Rumania was the organization of Labor Detachments (Detasamente de Munca), aimed at eliminating from the UTM and the GMA all persons of doubtful loyalty who needed severe educational methods. These detachments are militarily organized and commanded by army officers. After a brief period of training, they are sent to various places where labor is needed. Requests for the assignment of a detachment are sent to the Central Command of Labor Detachments of the Ministry of Constructions after previous approval from the Ministry of Armed Forces.
8. Lastly, the government decreed the creation of special Party organizations called "Organizations of Volunteers for Peace" or "Party Army" in order to group completely, in case of emergency, reliable elements in special formations. The task of this group will be to "assist the regular army units, cooperate with them, and when circumstances demand, watch their behavior." Training schools for this organization are located in Bucharest, Fagaras, and Sibiu, and are headed by regular

SECRET

25X1

SECRET

25X1

- 3 -

25X1

army officers. Members are expected to participate in lecture courses and practical exercises, and failure to attend results in severe punishment.

9. After a period of probation, members of the Party Army are subdivided into a number of "units", according to their attitudes. These units have their headquarters in the regional capitals and are believed to be as follows:
  - a. Rifle units
  - b. Radio units
  - c. Automobile and motorcycle driver units
  - d. Mounted units
  - e. Pilot units
  - f. Paratrooper units
  - g. Glider units
  - h. Chemical defense units
  - i. Antiaircraft units

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